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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	61	7-13	16
Golan	61	6-12	16
Nahariya	57	12-19	21
Safed	52	6-9	16
Haifa Port	40	13-18	21
Tiberias	46	12-21	23
Nazareth	33	8-15	19
Afula	47	11-15	22
Shomron	59	6-13	18
Tel Aviv	62	12-19	21
B-C Airport	65	12-19	23
Jericho	48	13-23	28
Gaza	69	13-19	21
Bethlehem	61	10-16	22
Silat	20	18-25	28
Tiran Straits	37	17-24	23

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Mayor of Düsseldorf, Klaus Bunge, and members of his city council yesterday called on Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek.

A reception was given yesterday by the chairman of the executive council of Tel Aviv University, Aharon Sacharov, and his wife at their home, in honor of the overseas members of the Board of Governors of the university.

John Phillips will talk on "The Old City before its fall in May 1948," at this evening's meeting of Jerusalem Rotary West at the King David Hotel at 7:00 p.m.

Jonathan Mendlow of the political science department of the Hebrew University will deliver his monthly lecture on "The Political Situation Today" at this evening's meeting of the Hebrew University Forum at the United Synagogue, at 8 p.m. at Rehov Agron, 2, Jerusalem.

The South African Zionist Federation Luncheon Club meets on Thursday, April 28 at 1 p.m., Sinai Hotel, Rehov Trumpeldor, Tel Aviv. Guest Speaker: Prof. Moshe Arens, a leading spokesman of Herut, Professor of Aeronautics at the Technion, a member of the design team of Israel's "Gavriel," "Kfir" and "Arava." Topic: "Is Israel Secure?" Come early. Reservation essential. Tel. 03-290131. (Communicated)

Dr. Herbert Rotter has left for a summer vacation. (Communicated)

At a meeting of the Tel Aviv Journalists' Association on Friday, Shlomo Shamgar was elected chairman, Aharon Dolev was elected deputy chairman, Moshe Shalev chairman of the delegation to the national union, and Aharon Porat (chairman of the professional ethics committee).

ARRIVALS

Mr. Walter Stern of the U.S. and Lady Beryl Stone of England for the ninth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University.

DEPARTURES

President of the Supreme Court, Justice Yoel Sussman, to the U.S., where he will receive an honorary doctorate from Yeshiva University.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS apples from Upper Galilee settlements have recently been exported to Iran. Galilee farmers who travelled with the 100 ton consignment said the fruit arrived in excellent condition and competed well with imports from France and Italy.

TEL AVIV SCOUTS will visit homes in their city tomorrow between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. to collect clothes, shoes and blankets for refugees in southern Lebanon.

All members of the staff of the British Zionist Federation share in the grief of their colleague Yigal Levine on the death of his

FATHER

and extend sincere condolences to the family.

NACHMAN PATINKIN

The funeral will take place in Jerusalem, today, Monday, April 25, and will depart at 3:00 p.m. from Sanhedria for Har Hamenuhot.

The Bereaved Family

We sorrowfully announce the death of

KATE GREENBERG

of Johannesburg. The funeral will take place in South Africa. Daughter: Gloria Dumsky, and family

A service and unveiling of a Tombstone in memory of our beloved son and devoted brother

RABBI ISAAC LEON BONDOR

will take place on Wednesday April 27, 1977 at 4:30 p.m. at the Eretz Ha-Hayim Cemetery, between Shimon and Beit Shimon. We will assemble at 3:45 p.m. at the Centre for Conservative Judaism, 2 Rehov Agron, Jerusalem.

Peres backs Gur in dispute with TV

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Defence Minister Shimon Peres, in answer to a ministerial question at yesterday's cabinet meeting, took the side of Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur in his clash over censorship with the Broadcasting Authority, which erupted on Tuesday night.

According to the official cabinet communiqué, Peres told Tourism Minister Moshe Kol that Rav-Aluf Gur "behaved correctly" when he refused to go ahead with the taping of an interview after TV news director Dan Shilon refused to allow pre-censorship by the Defence Minister. Gur was also correct, said Peres, when he did not allow the TV station to broadcast an Independence Day entertainment event live from an army base on the Golan.

"When the TV staff did not consent to follow the practices established in the IDF, the chief of staff and the army spokesman had no alternative but to cancel his interview," the Defence Minister stated. For the same reason, Gur had to cancel the airing of the entertainment event, since it was scheduled to include questions by soldiers on current matters — which must also be censored by the political authority, Peres claimed.

Peres did not explain why censorship of the show from the Golan had not been mentioned to TV before the dispute with Gur arose.

Meanwhile, R/A Gur sent a 22-page complaint to the Press Council against TV and its news director, Shlomo Dr. Yehoshua Rotenstreich, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that he had sent a copy of the document to the authority for comment within 10 days. The council, composed of editors, journalists and public representatives, will then decide whether to set up an investigation committee. That body would then reach conclusions on the matter and publish them, thus putting moral pressure on the TV station, according to Rotenstreich — on the offending party.

But sources at TV House maintained that such a body is biased from the start, since two council members asked to study the dispute — Haim Zak from "Davar" and Moshe Zak from "Ma'ariv" — have already made their (anti-TV) viewpoints known in newspaper articles.

Knesset Education Committee chairman Avraham Katz has called a committee meeting for tomorrow morning on the Gur-TV clash, which will be attended by the chief of staff, the army spokesman and Broadcasting Authority officials. (It will also discuss drug abuse in a Ramat Hasharon high school.) Katz asserted that the rift is a serious and unnecessary shortcoming. "There is no reason why the taxpayer — who supports the army through taxes and the TV through his license fee — should have to suffer. This isn't the first time that such a matter has been raised," Katz noted. "I want to reach an agreement between them."

On Saturday night, army

Warm thanks from Thai princesses

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Princesses Sirindhorn and Chulabhorn of Thailand, who ended a two-week tour of Israel at the weekend, have cabled Foreign Minister Allon their "most heartfelt thanks for a memorable visit."

The princesses, daughters of King Bhumipol, said they had seen "the great achievements your country has made through development programmes" which proved that "Israel is among the most progressive countries of the world."

"As we have similar aims of raising the living standards of our people, the opportunities to observe closely successful agricultural projects as well as projects concerning occupational and social welfare will surely benefit our work upon our return home."

12 FLIGHT CONTROLLERS from Israel left Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday for an international conference of flight controllers in Cyprus.



See how they run

By Aryeh Rubinstein

NOTHING EVER CAME of the Likud's challenge to the Alignment, a few months ago, for a televised series of Rabin-Begin debates. But now that Yitzhak Rabin has been demoted to 20th place on their list, the Alignment campaign chiefs think they have a winner — and they have now proposed a Begin-Peres debate. What they have in mind is one half-hour debate that would cover both foreign and internal affairs, with each side contributing 15 minutes of its party's allocation of TV time. The date the Alignment would like is Sunday, May 15, the last day that election propaganda will be broadcast.

Dr. Michael Bar-Zohar, who announced 10 days ago that he was quitting Labour's election campaign, changed his mind yesterday. Bar-Zohar, who headed Shimon Peres' campaign for the premiership, was enraged by the fact that, although he had placed second in the Tel Aviv branch elections, he was given the unsafe-by-any-poll spot of 55 on the Alignment list, while Ora Namir who polled fewer votes, was presented with slot 28.

"It would be cheating," he wrote Peres, "if I asked the public to vote for a list compiled in this manner." But a letter from Peres made Bar-Zohar see things in a different light. Among other things, Peres refers to Bar-Zohar as a man "for whom important political tasks may be anticipated in the future."

Staff Wertheimer, the Nahariya industrialist who is No. 6 on the Democratic Movement for Change list, told party workers in Haifa yesterday what he would do about the marine officers' strike — it was up to him. He would not interfere with the strike itself, but he would see to it that the ports remained open to import and export traffic. And if the marine officers blocked the ports, he would use "all available measures" to remove their ships from the ports. "The ports do not belong to the strikers, but to the state as a whole," he declared.

Moshe Umma, who represented the National Religious Party in the first six Knessets, is not sure he'll vote for it this time. Writing in "Shibolei," the publication of his kibbutz, Sde Eilat, Umma writes: "The question this time is not simply whether the NRP represents our (Hakibbutz Hadati) stand on fundamental questions in

the area of religion, society, politics, and economics. The question is whether it is fulfilling its mission as it itself has inscribed it on its flag." Umma is one of the leaders of the super-dovish "Oz Veshalom" group in the NRP.

"A week's vacation at the expense of the Treasury for every new mother" is one of the planks in the platform of Foalet Agudat Yisrael. Large families are "a natural blessing for the Jewish family and the basis of our physical existence in a state surrounded by enemies," the platform declares.

Gideon Weigert, the Arab affairs expert, has informed Prof. Yigael Yadin of his resignation from the DMC. Weigert was a member of the national council of Shinui before it merged with Yadin's movement. Among the reasons he gives for his step is the absence in the DMC platform of any mention of the problems of Israel's half-million Arabs.

Truth-in-Advertising Department: An Alignment ad yesterday boasted that while the Alignment has 14 candidates from the Oriental communities "in realistic places on its list, the DMC will get fewer than seven Knesset seats. For Shmuel Tolecan, who fills spot No. 7 on the DMC list, is certainly no Ashkenazi. The prospects of Mordechai Aligarny (No. 15), Shlomo Eliahu (No. 16), and Stella Levy (No. 17) are more doubtful, but in deciding what's a safe spot and what isn't the Alignment propagandists obviously followed the rule, "Heads I win, tails you lose."

The first Quote of the Day is by the DMC's Shmuel Tamir: "The State of Israel and the Israeli public have already paid a very bitter price as a result of the illusion that changes at the top of the Alignment change anything in its methods, which have brought us to the end of the road."

And the second is by the Alignment's Micha Harish: "Just as Shimon Peres is not qualified to conduct archaeological digs at Masada, so Yigael Yadin does not have the background and experience needed to run the country."



STREET-CORNER CAMPAIGNING. — Meir Amit of the Democratic Movement for Change has a handshake and a few friendly words for passers-by outside the main branch of a bank in Jerusalem yesterday. (Rubinstein)

Peres tells how he'd tackle inflation

Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Shimon Peres said here yesterday that "inflation, the social gap and the low rate of immigration" troubled Israelis the most.

Speaking to Labour Party activists, Peres said the high rate of inflation was partly due to world market prices and partly to the government's reluctance to fight inflation through unemployment. But, he admitted, there was another cause — "somewhere, we have lost control."

Peres, who is the party's choice for Premier now that Yitzhak Rabin has stepped down, said he would try to curb inflation by getting people to believe in the value of money, and by cutting down on services and encouraging exports.

As to social problems, he said that every year 10 to 15 per cent of the country's young people drift to "crime, drugs, alienation, disgrace, despair and escape." The army will increase its hitherto successful efforts to combat the problem, he said. He also envisaged expansion of the long school-day programme and the establishment of a Ministry for Social Betterment.

Kupat Holim

(Continued from page one)

(This comes to about ILA,350 a month gross pay.) The clinic doctors had presented wage demands totalling ILA5m., he continued (which would bring their average monthly gross up to about ILA,500; the Histadrut has offered a minimum of ILA,000).

Kupat Holim, Prof. Doron said, just didn't have the money. The sick fund had set aside ILA15m. in its current budget as a wage "reserve." Half of this was going to pay normal cost-of-living increments, another ILA35m. was to meet the latest wage increases of the hospital doctors and nurses, and "others" (para-medical workers) were getting an additional ILA8m.

"We have already overstepped the funds we set aside — and we owe the authorities almost ILA6m. in taxes," he said.

Dr. Erdman told the Supervisory Committee that the troubles facing Kupat Holim arose from a single source: the institution was not willing to stand up and demand more funds from the Histadrut and the Government.

"If you want a good medical service, you have to pay for it," he concluded.

Ports

(Continued from page one)

as the shipping companies would also need time to decide whether to accept yesterday's Histadrut recommendation that advances be paid immediately to all seamen on the new contracts.

This formula — of advances on contracts rather than on differential pay — was aimed at avoiding further complications with the ratings union, who have demanded "the same sums the officers get."

Late last night there was no optimism on the part of the officers regarding the possibility of ending the 30-day-old strike. However, Ratings Union secretary Shlomo Avitan said his men would agree to take advances on their coming contract as long as it was not on differential pay.

He added that they were also willing to negotiate on the differential problem, a possible solution being elimination of the ratings' "special job" foreign-currency payments in return for suitable compensation.

The "special pay," which the officers do not get, has eroded the pay differential so much that in some cases a ship's bosun earns more than its captain. Under the Histadrut package it would be studied by a special two-man committee from the Shipping Research Institute, which would report its recommendations within 15 days while contract negotiations went ahead.

Meanwhile, as a good-will gesture yesterday the officers freed three ships, making it possible to resume operation of Haifa's Dagon grain silo and its container terminal. They were the El-Yam company's Har Sinai, which had been blocking the silo berth; the big container-ship Zim Montreal, which was allowed to sail for the U.S.; and the other Zim ship at the terminal, the Tilia, which was allowed to anchor out in the bay.

A total of 14 Israeli ships are anchored in the bay waiting to unload. They will assure the port at least a fortnight of full employment.

Archaeologists stand by Yadin

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Eight leading archaeologists have gone to the aid of their colleague, Prof. Yigael Yadin, who has been attacked by the "Haolam Haseh" weekly.

The paper accused Yadin, head of the Democratic Movement for Change list for the Knesset, of having failed in the 12 years since his dig at Masada to publish a suitable professional report as required by the Antiquities Law. Instead, it charged, Yadin had published a popular book on the subject which brought him considerable earnings.

In a statement to the press, eight archaeologists from various institutions said that the preliminary report published by Yadin in Hebrew and English on his Masada findings was a "suitable report" as required by the law. The publication of final findings of any dig was one of the most problematical aspects of archaeology, they said. The publication of a popular book on the subject by Yadin, they said, was an important contribution since it brought to the general public information it was eager to know. "This book serves a clear need and its publication shortly after the completion of the excavation is to be praised."

The signatories of the statement include Prof. Nahman Avigad, head of the Archaeological Council of Israel.

Schweitzer leaves nat'l team

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The contract of national team coach David Schweitzer is expected to be terminated by mutual consent of the coach and the Football Association.

The decision on the end of Schweitzer's employment follows the national team's failure in the World Cup qualifying round this year in which the Israel team lost to South Korea after lengthy and intensive preparation.

Emlyn Williams reads Dickens

By MENDEL KOHANSKY
Post Drama Critic

About 25 years ago, just about 100 years after Charles Dickens started his celebrated public readings which made him even more famous wherever men and women understood English, Emlyn Williams, the British actor and playwright, (Night Must Fall, The Corn is Green) began his own readings of Dickens which made him even more famous throughout the world.

Mr. Williams is with us now. Last night, at the crowded Jerusalem Theatre, he appeared on the stage, the splitting image of Dickens as we remember him from the covers of books, dressed in evening clothes, a red carnation in his buttonhole, his two-pronged beard carefully combed, standing at a red plush lectern (which is an exact copy of the one Dickens used) a stack of books in front of him, and picking a book out of the stack, he began to read.

It was the best of Dickens and the worst of Dickens. It was the story of the French marquis just before the revolution returning from a ball and, passing through a slum neighborhood, casually running down a little girl; it was his descriptions of London poverty and what he called "the filth and the filth, here and there a brilliant turn of phrase leaping out, such as the description of a dinner dying in state, or a remark about a lady whose bosom was her best defect."

Mr. Williams is a consummate technician who uses words with understatement, makes unexpected pauses which suddenly illuminate the text. He interprets the text and amuses the public with an upturned eyebrow, with a telling inflection. He is a joy to watch and to listen to.

As Heirs, we are looking for the next of kin of Willy Lippmann

son of Samuel Lippmann, born 1896. In Tombsheim, East Prussia. Anyone with information is asked to write to: J.F. Moser, P.O.B. 7570, Paderborn, West Germany.

IGI THIS WEEK

Lotto Draw 17/77
Minimum first prize fund
IL500,000
accumulating up to
IL1,000,000
TODAY is the last day for handing in Lotto entries.

UN man died near security fence

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Austrian officer of the UN force on the Golan Heights, who died last week in a mine explosion, met his death in the area between the buffer zone and the Israeli security fence, Defence Minister Shimon Peres told a cabinet yesterday. The officer, Major Ernst Fallgrain, 44, of Vienna, was originally reported to have died in the buffer zone itself.

Another UNDO officer, Lt-Col. Farouk Feiruz of Iran, was injured slightly. The defence minister also gave more details about the transfer of the remains of the Yom Kippur War dead, and of Moshe Marzouk, a UNDO officer, who was killed in the Sinai by the Egyptians on Tuesday. (See page 3).

Ir Ovot settlers face eviction, leader says

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Ten families in the "Ir Ovot" settlement of Ir Ovot, near the Arava have received eviction notices, according to the settlement's founder and leader, Shlomo Perlmutter. The notices, according to Perlmutter, are to be paid to the city of Eilat.

"The action, if confirmed, will be a ten-year official harassment to the settlement of our community, mainly of American immigrants from Miami who believe Jesus will live on the moshav."

Perlmutter said the eviction notices came from the army, which has been the settlement's protector throughout its existence. But he said he believes the army's action is based on a report that the settlement's founder and leader, Shlomo Perlmutter, was involved in the assassination of a Knesset member, which he says, is investigating reports of a "scientific information" in the area.

Perlmutter himself reported sightings near Ir Ovot about a year ago and carried on a long correspondence with the Petroleum Institute about it, he said.

According to Perlmutter, a first indication that trouble was brewing came a few days ago, when the Lands Administration stopped Arab workers from completing bomb shelter work on the site of a building for the settlement. The administration said the settlers had no permit to build the shelter. When Perlmutter refused to accept the decision, he said, the army does not recognize Ir Ovot.

Perlmutter would not say whether families would be moved, only that our dead bodies, "He said, would be another Betar" — referring to the last stand of Bar Kochba.

Last night Perlmutter sent a telegram to Arik Sharon, the head of the Israel Defense Forces Command, asking him to intervene.

There was no comment from the army as of last night.

THE BRIT MILA of Australia, son of Sylvia and Hugo Green, first baby born in the new Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus, took place yesterday. Dr. Zvi Ziv, head of obstetrics at the hospital, acted as midwife.

26 PERSONS who guessed at games right in last weekend's toto football pool will win IL2,000 each. For 12 right answers the prize is IL475; for 11 right, IL25.

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General Agents: M. DIZENGOFF & Co. Ltd.

ZIM

CARGO VESSELS EXPECTED AT HAIFA AND ASHDOD PORTS

VESSEL	DATE	HAIFA	ASHDOD
VENDEE	25.4	Haifa	
ZIM HAIFA	25.4	Haifa	
AVHAT	26.4	Haifa	
MINYVA	27.4	Haifa	
WILKIND	27.4	Haifa	
ATLANTIC	27.4	Haifa	
COUNT	30.4	Haifa	
CARINA	30.4	Haifa	
PALMACH	30.4	Haifa	
BRISTOL	28.4		Haifa
NAWKZA	30.4		Haifa
TENIO	30.4		Haifa

Subject to change without notice

At Eilat Port

Electricity may be cut; Gaza's bill still unpaid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"We expect the city of Gaza to return to the Stone Age on Monday," Gaza town clerk Isam said yesterday. He was responding to a request from the Electric Corporation for some 400,000 in value added tax which has been accumulating on Gaza's electric bills since last August. The company has threatened to cut off the town's electricity if payment of the tax is not made by May 1. As, like other towns in the administered territories, buys its electricity in bulk from the Electric Corporation and sells it in turn to local residents. An informed source here said the Electric Corporation had asked the military authorities to give the Gaza municipality a period of grace in paying the tax. We have been caught between military officials on the one hand and military authorities on the other. After Tulkarm agreed to pay tax, setting a precedent, did we take the request from Gaza," the electric Corporation spokesman said. According to Shawa, many schools and public institutions have generators, but he claimed that households would be left without electricity. "We lived on wood and charcoal before we could do it again," Shawa said.

Once editors to meet
A four-day meeting of editors of the Jerusalem Post and the Jerusalem Post, sponsored by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, will open in Jerusalem tomorrow morning. The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities and several other organizations, the First International Conference of Scientific Editors will hear reports by representatives from a dozen countries on the state of the world's scientific publishing. The theme of the conference is "Scientific Information: The Editor's Role in the World."



Surrounded by a crowd of mourners, Rav-Seren Moshe Marzouk's mother stands by the wreath-laden graves of her son and Rav-Seren Shmuel Azar after their burial at the military cemetery at Jerusalem's Har Herzl. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

Marzouk and Azar laid to rest in military funeral

Rav-Seren Moshe Marzouk and Rav-Seren Shmuel Azar, the Israeli agents hanged in Egypt in 1965, were buried yesterday in full military ceremony in the Har Herzl cemetery in Jerusalem.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, cabinet ministers, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Mordechai Gur and other dignitaries including Golda Meir followed the company of soldiers which escorted the two coffins borne

on military vehicles to the cemetery. Marzouk and Azar were laid to rest next to Eliyahu Hakim and Eliyahu Beit-Tauri, both victims of the Parasha, whose bodies were returned to Israel. Chief Army Chaplain Aluf Gad Navon said Kadish.

Marzouk and Azar were eulogized by Robert Dassa, a member of their team in Egypt who was sentenced to 15 years in jail and was repatriated

in 1968, and by Defence Minister Shimon Peres. Peres said that while the circumstances of the Parasha were a source of controversy, Azar and Marzouk's cool bravery and devotion to Israel were always admired.

After the ceremony wreaths from the President, the Knesset, the government, the IDF and private citizens were laid on the grave. One wreath bore the inscription "From the Boys."

Judge: Tel Aviv neglects whirlpool trap at Sheraton Beach breakwater

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A District Court judge yesterday warned the authorities that they are not doing enough to lessen the danger to bathers from whirlpools caused by the breakwater at Tel Aviv's Sheraton Beach.

Judge Moshe Belsky issued the warning as he authorized a settlement under which the municipality is to pay IL250,000 to Mrs. Ziva Drori of Petah Tikva and her three children, whose father Ya'acov Drori drowned in one of these whirlpools in June 1971.

During the court action both sides agreed that the breakwater, which

was built to artificially enlarge the beach, created eddies strong enough to endanger even a competent swimmer.

A 1969 memorandum was introduced that quoted official geological opinion, including that of geologist David Neuv, as saying that building the breakwater worsened bathing conditions and increased danger to swimmers.

Mrs. Drori said her husband, a 43-year-old tractor driver, had drowned before her eyes, and that a son who was with him was rescued only with difficulty. The municipality, in its defence, claimed that the drowning took place during a "lifeguards' strike, and that the beach had been posted with "No Bathing" signs.

In his verdict, Judge Belsky said he doubted whether signs were of much use once a person had entered the water. He added that a sign "is no barrier to passing from the safe bathing area to the spot at the end of the breakwater which constitutes a trap."

Three held in teargas robbery of ticket agency

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Police arrested three men yesterday in connection with the kidnapping of a clerk in a ticket agency on Saturday night and the subsequent theft of IL70,000 from the agency.

The clerk, Arye Tselik, was on duty at the Castel ticket agency at 164 Rehov Ben Gurion when two men sprayed him with tear gas when he went to the lavatory.

The two men dragged him to a waiting car with a third man behind the wheel.

The car drove off towards the Tel Aviv area. Tying Tselik's hands and blindfolding him, the men took his office keys, returned to the agency and robbed it of IL70,000.

Tselik finally freed himself and contacted his employer, who in turn called the police.

The three suspects who have been arrested are known to the police. They will be brought to court today for remand.

After Jaffa club blast Police see rise in 'settling of underworld accounts'

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A handgrenade exploded early yesterday morning in a small Jaffa gaming club, causing some IL40,000 in damage. The blast shattered windows and doors and destroyed furniture inside, but nobody was hurt.

The owner, Mel Hadad, said he had no idea why the charge was set off and by whom. Police said the grenade was of IDF issue.

This incident follows several recent similar crimes. A small Holon workshop was set on fire by an unidentified arsonist last Friday, and a week earlier an explosive charge severely damaged the Bat Yam flat of the father of two witnesses who have agreed to turn state's evidence in a heroin case.

Loosely termed "settling of accounts" in police parlance, the incidents signal the police that some sort of underworld strife is going on. There are no "settling of accounts" or "underworld quarrels" in police statistics. And victims of arson and extortion are not necessarily members of the underworld. But police believe that in a good many of these cases both the victims and the perpetrators belong to the same underworld set.

According to the 1976 police year-

book, the number of reported extortion cases increased by 88.5 per cent last year. The number of arson cases increased by 28.9 per cent. A large number of last year's 35 murders — an increase of 25 per cent over 1975 — also involved the settling of underworld accounts, the police believe.

Unfortunately, as Police Inspector-General Haim Tabori admitted in a recent press conference, the police have had only limited success in dealing with these forms of crime.

Those whose accounts are "being settled," whose shops or homes have been bombed or burned, are afraid of retaliation and invariably claim that they cannot understand why anybody would want to hurt them. Those who are doing the "settling" never remain behind to be questioned.

U.S. civil aviation experts end stay

A team of U.S. civil aviation experts yesterday submitted to Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi their recommendations concerning the organizational structure of the planned new central airports authority. The team spent 10 days in Israel at the invitation of the minister.

Ramat Gan man says police roughed him up 'for no good reason'

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A Ramat Gan man who alleges that he was arrested and roughed up by two policemen for no good reason, has called on the police Inspector-General to set up a commission of inquiry into the incident.

The police have appointed an officer to make a preliminary inquiry and submit his conclusions. The complainant, Eitan Kochavi, stated in a letter written by his lawyer to Police Inspector-General

Haim Tabori that last April 11 he had just alighted from a bus in Rehov Abba Hillel in Ramat Gan when a Ford Cortina pulled up beside him.

A man jumped out of the car, "grabbed" him and asked to see his identity card, Kochavi said. Kochavi said he complied after first insisting to see the policeman's identification. A second policeman who was seated inside the car then allegedly jumped out and hit Kochavi in the neck, told him he was under arrest and ordered him to get into the car.

On the way, Kochavi said, they stopped somewhere on the banks of the Yarkon river, where the policemen pulled him out of the car, pulled his hair and beat and kicked him.

When they finally arrived at the police station, Kochavi said, the two policemen learned that the arrest was a case of mistaken identity.

But Kochavi was told he faced charges of obstructing policemen in the execution of their duty. He also claimed that he was advised not to file a formal complaint, otherwise "you'll get into trouble."

Drug suspect Flees as cops frisk wife

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem police were last night still seeking a resident of the Nahla'ot quarter who fled as they were searching his home for drugs on Saturday night.

The police said they found 43 grams of hashish on the person of the suspect's wife. The name of the suspect, who is in his 30s, was not released as the courts have not yet declared him a fugitive from justice.

His wife was not detained as she has small children to look after. In a related incident, thieves stole two ampoules of Dolestin, a tranquilizer defined as a dangerous drug, from a private clinic in the capital's Rehov Straus. Police said they believed the culprits were drug addicts.

The Economist
April 23, 1977
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Winter on way out, weatherman says

Jerusalem Post Staff

BET DAGON. — The barometric low which turned spring into winter on Saturday is moving towards Iraq — taking with it the black rain clouds that drenched the country over the weekend.

This was the weatherman's comforting prediction last night. He said that a ridge now moving towards Israel from the central Mediterranean and North Africa will bring temperatures back to normal in a day or two.

On Friday the average temperature was 30 and higher — due to the shavav. Saturday the shavav broke and temperatures plummeted at least 10 degrees in most parts of the country.

The rains were on the whole welcomed by farmers and water experts. Most parts of the country have received more than their average annual share: Haifa 678mm (the

yearly average is 508); Tel Aviv 837 (564); Jerusalem 553 (480); Hebron 653 (486); Gaza 420 (371). The Negev, however, is still behind its annual average, with Beerseba having received only 187mm of its 204 mm yearly average.

In the Jordan Valley an unusual 21 mm. of rain fell during the 48-hour period ending yesterday morning, bringing the area's total to 423 mm. as against an annual average of only 378 mm.

The level of Lake Kinneret has now risen to minus 209.63 below sea-level, with another 68 cm. needed to bring the level up to optimum.

In the capital, inclement weather forced the postponement yesterday of the "Spring in Jerusalem" festival parade of acrobats, musicians and actors through the city's streets. The event, organized by the Jerusalem Theatre, will probably be held next week.

Reunited after 38 years: thought family was dead

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim). —

Boris Weinstein received a special present for his 70th birthday yesterday. He was reunited with a son and wife he hasn't seen in 38 years.

Rav-Pakad Reuven Weinstein of the police fraud division last saw his father in Russia in 1939, when Reuven was five years old. At the start of the Second World War the elder Weinstein was conscripted into the Red Army. Reuven and his mother came to Israel in 1948, after receiving word that Boris had been killed in action.

Boris apparently believed his wife and son had also been killed, because he remarried after the war and raised a new family. But a relative discovered a couple of years ago that Boris Weinstein was still alive, and put him in touch with his Israeli family.

In February Rav-Pakad Weinstein applied to the Soviet authorities to let his father visit Israel as a tourist. He received no reply.

But on Friday he got a telegram from Vienna saying that his father — just turned 70 — would be arriving early yesterday morning.

Mrs. Reuven Weinstein said she had recognized her father-in-law immediately, "because he is the spitting image of my husband."

The elder Weinstein will spend several weeks in Israel before returning to the Soviet Union.

Punished for reporting on idleness in army

Post Military Correspondent

A man who complained that he had been kept idle for a week while on reserve duty in the army last month, was on Friday sentenced to seven days imprisonment, suspended for two years.

Michael Gvertzman was called to reserve duty for one week in early March for a refresher course at the Central Training Facility in the South.

When he had finished, he complained to friends that for the whole week he had done absolutely nothing. His story soon reached the military reporter of an afternoon paper who documented Gvertzman's day-by-day account of idleness.

The court did not accept Gvertzman's statement that he had not committed the offence of speaking to the press about his military service, but had spoken only to friends, and it imposed the suspended sentence.

Katzir admitted to Royal Society

The President, Professor Ephraim Katzir, has been elected a foreign Fellow of the Royal Society, Beit Hanassi was informed yesterday by the Society.

The Royal Society, Britain's premier body of scientists, established in 1665, has not more than 50 foreign members, chosen from among persons of the greatest scientific eminence outside Britain. Prof. Katzir, a biophysicist by profession, is the first Israeli Fellow.

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Tel Aviv Univ. awards honorary degrees tonight

by SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — President Ephraim Katzir will be one of three recipients of honorary doctorates from Tel Aviv University this evening. The awards are the central event of the university's ninth board of governors meeting, which opened here yesterday.

The university Senate has decided to confer the honorary degree upon President Katzir "for his contribution to scientific progress, education



Shaul Avigur, one of three men to receive honorary degrees this evening from Tel Aviv University.

and development in Israel," among other achievements.

Another honorary degree will go to Shaul Avigur, head of Allya "Bet," "In recognition of his part in rescuing entire Jewish communities from Asian and African countries during the first years of the state."

The third award goes to Fred Lessing of the U.S., for his assistance in rehabilitating Jewish refugees from Central Europe in the U.S. and for his philanthropy to many institutions, including Tel Aviv University.

The board meeting will last five days, with over 100 members from around the world taking part. (See article, page 5)

A NEW CENTRE for vocational training was dedicated in Gaza yesterday. It will offer two-year courses in carpentry and metalwork to 52 pupils between the ages of 11 and 14.

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M to a technical error, the KLM advertisement published on page 3 of yesterday's paper consisted of an outdated text containing an offer which expired on March 31. This advertisement was published last December and was erroneously reprinted.

The Jerusalem Post regrets any inconvenience caused to KLM and to any of our readers.

48 opposition leaders arrested in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan. — Forty-eight prominent leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) were arrested yesterday in a major crackdown against the opposition, which has been agitating for six weeks for Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's resignation and new National Assembly elections.

Those arrested included the acting chief of the alliance, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, and a prominent female leader of the opposition, Begum Naeem Wali Khan.

The arrest followed several days of bloody rioting in which at least 28 persons were killed in clashes between government troops and anti-government demonstrators in most of the country's major cities.

Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad — three of Pakistan's largest cities — have been under martial law and a curfew since Thursday as Prime Minister Bhutto's government attempts to stem the disorders.

The alliance claims Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party rigged elections last March 7 in which it won an overwhelming majority of votes. The alliance subsequently boycotted elections for provincial assemblies held a few days later.

The opposition has called for new elections and threatened to bring the country to a standstill until Bhutto resigns. Opposition sources say they plan to march on the National Assembly building in Islamabad tomorrow to try to force the legislator to resign.

At least 232 people have died since the disorders began. Businesses in many cities are closed. Looting and arson are rampant. Even international air service in and out of Pakistan has been disrupted by strikes and demonstrations in support of the opposition demands.

On Saturday Bhutto imposed press censorship on all news about the political violence that has swept Pakistan for the past six weeks.

Informal sources said the alliance had formed a three-man committee led by acting chief Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, now under arrest, to discuss the deteriorating situation in Pakistan with members of the armed forces general staff.

However, sources said no meeting had taken place.

The alliance claims the army doesn't have to obey Bhutto's orders because "he is a usurper of the office of the prime minister" and "an unlawful prime minister." (AP, UPI)

Another Egyptian organ, the "October" magazine, said yesterday that Gaddafi plotted with Carlos, the Venezuelan-born terrorist, the simultaneous assassination of six Western ambassadors in different Arab capitals. But the schemes were exposed and thwarted by Libyan political exiles, the magazine said.

Indicating the plot was aimed at driving a wedge between the Arab world and the West, the magazine said Gaddafi's plot called for "attempts on the lives of six Western ambassadors, including American ambassadors, in six Arab countries... The ambassadors were to be assassinated and other embassies were to be blown up at the same time on the same day."

An independent confirmation of the magazine's report was again not possible. But an Egyptian government memorandum, submitted to the Arab League a week ago, said: "The Gaddafi regime is still plotting criminal operations against a number of foreign embassies in Arab capitals. Egyptian authorities have been instrumental in thwarting many of them and when the time comes, the Egyptian government will expose all these operations to lay before the world one of the most horrible stories of terror and crime in modern history."

Cuban troops reported in Libyan cities

CAIRO (UPI). — Cuban troops have appeared for the first time in the streets of Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya's two largest cities, the newspaper "Al-Akhabar" said yesterday.

At the same time, the newspaper said, Cuban and Soviet vessels are unloading weapons and tanks at the ports of Benghazi and Tobruk, "which are working day and night to handle the shipments," the newspaper said.

Egypt: Gaddafi survived attempt on his life

CAIRO (UPI). — Libyan strongman Col. Muammar Gaddafi survived an assassination attempt last week and the would-be assassin later killed himself, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) said yesterday.

Quoting travellers arriving from Libya, the agency said an unnamed Libyan citizen fired a single pistol shot at Gaddafi last week. The bullet wounded Gaddafi's hand, the agency said. "The Libyan citizen later killed himself, fearing what might happen to him if he were caught by Libyan authorities," MENA added.

An independent confirmation of the agency's report was not possible. Egyptian press reports are usually highly critical of Gaddafi and claimed earlier this month that he ordered the execution of 49 persons, including 48 army officers, for plotting to overthrow his regime.

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A fire-fighting ship sprays jets of water on the Bravo oil rig which is spewing 4,000 tons of oil into the North Sea every day, in an attempt to reduce the fire hazard. Experts landed on Bravo yesterday with a helicopter to see if the blowout can be controlled.

Bravo oil rig which is spewing 4,000 tons of oil into the North Sea every day, in an attempt to reduce the fire hazard. Experts landed on Bravo yesterday with a helicopter to see if the blowout can be controlled.

(UPI telephone)

UN energy figures contradict Carter

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — United Nations figures about world petroleum supplies disagree with President Carter's televised remark to Americans last Monday that "we are now running out of gas and oil."

The UN statistics show the world probably has enough of both for another hundred years.

A recently published summary report of a UN-sponsored conference of oil experts says there was general agreement that oil and gas from conventional sources "would last at least until about the time period 2020-2030."

And the feeling was, the summary adds, that as rising prices made new sources worth tapping, "additional petroleum and gas resources would most probably be available at a substantially higher cost... during the period of transition to the use of renewable energy sources even if this transition period should last a hundred years or more."

The UN's experts also took a different view of the supply of oil, aside from gas, than did the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in a report made public before Carter's TV speech, the opening gun of his campaign for a new long-range U.S. energy conservation and development policy.

"In the absence of greatly increased energy conservation," the CIA said, "projected world demand for oil will substantially exceed capacity by 1985."

Against that, the UN summary said the world would need more oil than it had, the UN summary said the oil experts' papers and discussions made it apparent that oil would remain the world's most important hydrocarbon source of energy "for many years to come."

The summary is the first report of the results of talks held by 70 experts in a castle at Laxenburg, Austria, last July. The full report comes out May 1.

Among reasons cited for a favourable supply outlook were that:

- Resources remain to be discovered, since "most of the world, particularly in the developing countries, offshore and on the ocean floor, has never been systematically explored for oil and gas."
- The world's oil industry will be able to get more and more of the oil and gas out of the ground thanks to its "coastless technical advance."
- As prices for crude oil or gas increase, small fields or hard-to-get deposits that it does not pay to develop now may become worth developing.
- With rising prices, too, more oil may be produced from such so-called unconventional sources as oil-bearing shales and the thick heavy crudes and tar sands.

West sees Mobutu as winner but liability

Moroccans shot for Zaire slayings

KINSHASA (UPI). — Three Moroccan soldiers have been court-martialed and shot in front of other Moroccan troops in the war-torn Katanga province of Shaba, a well-informed Western diplomatic source said yesterday.

The three Moroccans were part of a force of 1,500 airlifted here early this month to help Zairean forces repel an invasion from neighbouring Angola by former Katangese guerrillas. They were involved in an incident in which a Zairean woman was raped and her two children were bayoneted to death.

The Moroccans officially denied the incident. But the source said that in fact a military judge had been flown to Shaba — the former Katanga — from Morocco and that a field tribunal was set up.

The three soldiers, whose ranks were not given, were condemned to die by firing squad, led out before a parade of other Moroccan troops in the area and shot immediately, the source said.

He added that relations between the local population in Shaba and the combined Zairean-Moroccan troops had "now improved somewhat," although they were still strained.

It was reported that when the Katangese force, variously estimated at between 2,000 and 5,000, poured into Shaba on March 8, the Zaire forces in the area had not been paid for several months and were more like an occupation army, living off the land and stealing from the local populace.

Now the Zairean frontline troops have been paid and the Moroccan soldiers, soberly impressed by the parade-ground execution, are behaving themselves.

Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, currently on a triumphal tour of Shaba, has proclaimed that the "enemy" forces are breaking up and being chased out of the province and back into Angola.

Western political and military analysts here are no longer in any doubt that Mobutu will win the future campaign in chest-high jungle grass. But they are pondering gloomily over what will happen when he does.

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As Addis Ababa orders U.S. agencies to leave Ethiopia seen moving closer to Soviets

ADDIS ABABA (UPI). — Armed guards yesterday barred United States Information Service (USIS) employees from their offices, as left-leaning Ethiopia ordered five U.S. agencies and installations of five other foreign countries to pack up and leave by Wednesday.

Diplomatic sources in the capital said the consular offices of Britain, Italy, France, Belgium and neighbouring Sudan in the northwestern city of Asmara were mentioned alongside U.S. agencies in Saturday's order to "leave within four days."

The sources said USIS employees in Addis Ababa were barred entry to their offices by a group of armed Ethiopian soldiers stationed outside.

A U.S. embassy official confirmed that Ethiopia, which has recently taken an increasingly pro-Soviet stance, had expelled USIS, the American Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG), the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU), the American Communications unit near Asmara, known as Kagnev and the U.S. consulate there.

The embassy official said no reason had been given for the demand, which a U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington called "unwarranted."

But political observers saw Ethiopia's surprise order as a calculated step in the escalating pro-Soviet stance of Addis Ababa's ruling military council.

There has been a marked anti-American swing over the past 12 months and observers said Washington's decision earlier this year to halt military aid to Ethiopia may have provided the final touch.

The Soviet Union — and Cuba — have been working actively to gain support and strengthen their ties with Ethiopia. Last month Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny both made swings through Black

Africa. Podgorny did not travel to Ethiopia but Castro did, and the two compared notes later in Moscow.

Ethiopia's move was at least partly influenced by complications brought on by her 16-year-long war against secessionists in Eritrea province.

In May 1976, it was announced the Washington was delivering eight SE Tiger fighter bombers to Ethiopia as part of a two-year arms supply programme. At the same time, Addis Ababa was seeking to buy six patrol torpedo boats on a commercial basis outside the \$100m, sale and modernization package agreed by Washington.

SE Tiger jets deal came in the wake of allegations by the Eritrean secessionists that Ethiopia had acquired bombers and two warships from the U.S. in order to launch full-scale assault on the rebel strongholds.

Analysts warned the Addis Ababa authorities that any such military operation might have serious consequences on public opinion in the U.S., and also on Administration thinking.

This warning came at a time when Washington was virtually Ethiopia's only source of military hardware. U.S. supplies amounted to \$20m. a year and the 40,000-strong Ethiopian army was operating exclusively with U.S. tanks, rifles, trucks and jeeps.

Only \$20m. worth of emergency U.S. supplies enabled the government to carry on against the rebels during heavy fighting in 1976.

Ethiopia, worried about its growing dependence, began stockpiling arms and shopping around for other sources — including the Soviet Union — and China.

The Carter Administration's decision to halt all military aid to Addis Ababa because of human rights violations in Ethiopia, as alleged in the State Department report, seems to have put the cap on the situation.

A sudden, even how many people works on the budget and ever the cuts. We balanced the budget and we're in real value of

signatories to consult each other of state to block any military threat to either from a third country.

The Indian Foreign Office said Saturday that India "would honour its obligations," and that the treaty "stands." But India last week did pull out of an agreement by Mrs. Gandhi's government accepting an up-to-Soviet credit for expansion of government-owned steel mill at Bokaro, west of Calcutta.

Although Moscow made no secret of its support for Mrs. Gandhi in the elections, it has been trading carefully since her loss, to keep the way clear for dealing with the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Diplomatic observers have been predicting a cooling in Soviet-Indian relations under the Desai government.

Desai himself has said that India "will have no special relations with one country," that it will follow a policy of "genuine nonalignment" and would "correct any aberrations" of the Gandhi government.

The 61-year-old Prime Minister served notice that if the Soviet Union objected, it was free to cancel the 1971 friendship treaty, which con-

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Avoiding a deficit in brain power

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. — Israel's universities have to resort to deficit spending if the only alternative is a deficit in brain power, Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar, president of Tel Aviv University, believes.

Aviv University's financial problems will be one of the topics raised at the Board of Governors meeting here this week. But before meeting began, Professor Ben-Shahar gave a wider view of the problems facing all institutions of higher education in Israel.

Over the past 10 years, government support at higher education has been cut by about 30 percent in real terms over the past 10 years and Professor Ben-Shahar said that no similar cuts have been made in other public services.

"I hope that the new government formed after the elections will take the problem seriously and not just chop our budget further out of serious thought."

The short run, he explained, the universities are managing to maintain their quality despite the cuts. However, the long-range effects will show if the budgets are allowed to run any further.

"For example, library budget was cut by half 50 per cent less books were purchased. If this is allowed to continue over the years, the universities end up with outdated, insufficient libraries which will make teaching and research impossible."

Another serious problem caused by budget cuts is the universities' inability to absorb their outstanding debts. "The yordim (emigrants) these people are so grateful for don't feel it," Professor Ben-Shahar said. "If one of them can't pay a contract with some university, for say two years, and at that time, he's ready to come back, but there is no job here to come back to. Meanwhile, he has gone abroad on two-year facts. All of a sudden, we will be up and see how many people have lost."

University works on the basis of balanced budget and even this, despite all the cuts, we have not budget balanced. We cannot in any circumstances cut the cuts any further, and we will to keep the real value of the

government's allocation at this year's level. If we don't succeed, we will have to opt for a deficit budget. However, he added, this will only be done if all the universities agree to take such action and if the policy-making public bodies in each university (such as the boards of governors) approve.

Turning specifically to Tel Aviv University, Professor Ben-Shahar said efforts are being made to increase the university's own sources of income so that the total available resources will rise. In the area of research, efforts are being made to get grants from foreign foundations. More applied research (for which there are local funds from industry and other sources) is also being undertaken. "But the important thing here is proportion. We will not let the university develop in areas we don't consider desirable just because there is money available in those fields. We also will not let applied research grow to the point where it equals or overshadows the university's basic purpose of increasing mankind's knowledge."

In the area of teaching, the university is beginning to offer services to the general public. One example is the language centre recently opened on campus. Next year, courses on a popular level will be available in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.

The emphasis in fund-raising is also changing. In the past, most of the money was raised for building the campus. "Today, only a small number of essential buildings are being planned, and most of the money sought is earmarked for carrying out the university's teaching and research work."

One type of building project considered essential is the extension of the university's libraries. "The existing libraries will not meet the needs of our students in the 1980's," Professor Ben-Shahar said. "Expansion of the libraries reflects an improvement in the quality of our students and their need for up-to-date materials to improve the level of learning."

As for funds for the day-to-day



Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar

work of the university, these are being raised by encouraging donors to set up endowment funds whose fruits will be used for specific projects. This enables the donors to become involved in specific academic activities and at the same time allows the university to make long-range plans with the knowledge that the endowment fund will continue to exist and yield resources.

Two examples which Professor Ben-Shahar thinks will be singular contributions by the university to policy-making in Israel are the Strategic Studies Centre (which will work on problems of defence and foreign relations) and the Sapir Development Centre (which will work on economic, social and cultural problems of domestic policy).

The Porter family of England has donated an endowment fund for establishing an Institute to study the relationship between linguistics and literature, a field in which there is growing interest in both Eastern and Western countries. The Reconst family has endowed a fund for academic projects at the Reconst School of Business Administration. Other donors have made possible the establishment of research chairs in such diverse fields as theoretical physics and modern Judaism.

Despite financial worries, Professor Ben-Shahar is optimistic. He hopes that over the next 10 years, more students of Eastern backgrounds will enter the universities. As a result, he expects a renaissance of the boom Israel's universities experienced in the 60's and early 70's.

A talk with the mystery man

By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER

REVIEWERS often refer to him as a "British thriller writer." He is also described as a "peddler of serious entertainment."

"And what they rant on about a lot," says author Lionel Davidson in his broad North country accent, "is that I am comparable to John Buchan, Rider Haggard, Kingsley Amis — and occasionally they even call me the Jewish Graham Greene. When Rebecca West reviewed *Smith's Gazette* she called me as 'the new Kipling.' Unfortunately, no one has ever compared me to my real ideal as a writer: Christopher Isherwood. I would very much like to write about Israel, rather in a series of fables, in the way he handled Berlin in *Berlin Diary*."

The complex interlocking of fact and fiction in his novels invites parallels with Frederick Forsyth, I point out.

"Yes," he agrees readily, "but he is compared to me!" It is now nine years since Lionel Davidson and his family decided to leave their London home and settle in Herzliya. That decision, he says, was based primarily on personal considerations, not professional ones.

"I could write anywhere in the world. Even on a desert island for that matter. But emotionally, this is the only place I want to live in. It's not Zionism: I have a sister who is a fervent Zionist. She hasn't yet got around to living here, and I can't say that Zionist circles ever held any particular appeal to me. Living here, I feel simply as a Jew of this generation, neither an Englishman in exile nor an Israeli."

"Moreover," he adds, straight-faced, sardonically, "who needs allya? If I have sat some of my books in an Israeli background, propagandists for Israel have never been the motive. I'm not an ideologue, not an 'engaged writer.' There are far too many people here already for my liking. And the yordim needn't return either, filling up the roads with their big American tax-free cars. Seriously, I came here for fun. If it ever stops being fun, that's the moment I leave."

What is fun? "In all the situations I see around me, I find an abundance of what I can only call good Jewish humour: the crankiness, perversity and individuality of the people."

LIONEL DAVIDSON was born in Hull, one of a family of 10 children. Though he moved to London when he was two, the unmistakable accent persists to this day. As does that special brand of understated, wry humour peculiar to Britain's Midlands. He would still like to write a good novel about the fishing trawlers of Hull, he muses.

Davidson started his literary career with *The Rose of Tibet*, written while he was working as fiction editor of the long extinct *Odham's publication, John Bull*. Much of the background was suggested during the time he spent in India as a radio operator in the British Submarine Service. His long epic of adventure in a Tibetan monastery proved so realistic that he even received letters from people like the brother of the dispossessed Dalai Lama, demanding to know the whereabouts of documents relating to the monastery's treasure.

His next book was *The Night of Wenceslas* and his third novel was *A Long Way to Shiloh*. The latter was inspired by his first trip to Israel in 1961, and a lot of its background came from an ancient copy of Zev Vilnai's guidebook which he picked up while he was here. The book which followed, *Making Good Again*, is a thriller, set in present-day Germany, about the aftermath of Nazism.

Is he in any way a different writer since settling in Israel? He thinks not — but undoubtedly it was the fact of living here which involved him in the themes of the two books he has published since his immigration.

"The only thing which has changed about my writing is that I find that, since I came here, it is impossible to work at home as I always did in the past. I think it must be simply that Israeli society is too distracting! In order to write *Smith's Gazette* I had to retreat to the *Cusco del Sol* ranch in the Galilee. Now I have a simpler arrangement — I hole up in my Jaffa studio for days on end when I have to get down to work, close the shutters, unplug the phone, and exist on what my wife Fay leaves in the refrigerator. I turn night into day, day into night, and emerge again when I am ready."

The theme for *Smith's Gazette* — an old Beduin living in a ravine, making it his life's mission to tend to and ensure the survival of a near-

extinct species of gazelle; and his relationship with the young boy from a nearby kibbutz who discovers his secret abode — was suggested by a chance meeting with MK Avraham Yoffe at a dinner party. Yoffe told him the intriguing story of how some of his reserve wardens near Tirat Zvi had discovered a rare species of gazelle living in a remote ravine. Davidson embroidered on the story and the resulting novel, together with *Shiloh* and *Making Good*, won him the Shazar Prize for Immigrant Writers in 1973.

AFTER THAT he spent time building a house ("That's a subject for a book if ever there was one!"). And writing the script for Peter Ustinov's film, *Big Mac and Poor Clare*, which was made here. "It should have been good but it wasn't. I can only say I'm glad it never got to be fully released!"

He tried to get back to writing a book he had planned and researched when he was still in England but "the effect of Israel was that I realized that I couldn't write about London in Israel. I think now, at long last, I may have broken that hedge, because a strange thing happened with my last two books. The Weizmann Institute book — *The Sun Chemist* — was all written last year when I was in London, though of course I'd done all the research here. And right now, I'm on the final stages of revision of *The Chelsea Murders*. It's a kind of murder story, very much set in Chelsea where we were living for the year. It helps if you know English poetry — its rather like a paper chase. And, strangely enough, I've done most of the writing of it tucked away in Jaffa."

The way the *Sun Chemist* came about, he explains, is that one day he picked up an old copy of Weizmann's *Final and Error* in a second-hand bookshop in a scruffy alleyway off Allenby Street.

"My copy had got lost in the move to Israel. I picked this one up and it fell open at the page describing Chaimichik's experiments in making petrol from vegetable matter. The whole idea lay dormant until the Yom Kippur War, when it occurred to me how ironic it would be, at the period of petrol shortage and

boycotts, if the solution to it all were to come from the experiments of Israel's first President."

Davidson went into the whole matter very extensively with Julian Meltzer, who was the public relations man at the Weizmann Institute for many years, and with the late Professor E.D. Bergmann, who had been Chaim Weizmann's junior assistant at the time of his experiments.

"They had fallen out after that, but Bergmann, still felt highly optimistic about the whole theory of taking vegetable matter and fermenting and refining it to produce tremendously high octane ketones. He personally felt it was too precious a substance to use for fuel, but that it had tremendous potential, being full of chemicals and 150 octane."

Under Davidson's pen, the whole thing evolved into a cloak and dagger search for a precious missing formula, involving undercover agents, murders, muggings and all the rest. He also chose to have the magic formula on sweet potatoes: not quite, he admits, on what Chaimichik based his own experiments — but why not?

"The things I write are a kind of enquiry game," he admits happily. And how did Meyer Weisgal, the president of the Weizmann Institute, react to having his name woven into the plot?

"Well, of course I showed him the manuscript — I don't know if he was delighted, but he didn't object either. Funny enough, the reaction I've had on that book has been the patchiest of all. *The Times* and *The New Yorker* raved about it, other reviewers hated it — maybe they're just jaded by the Israeli background."

NONE THE LESS, he has no intention of forsaking the Israeli environment in his novels. He plans a children's book based on diving adventures in Dahab and Sinai; he would like to write an Israeli James Bond; and he intends "in about seven years' time to start on a really Big Project." Just what it is, he is not prepared to say. It is planned, he says, in a kind of mental muddle. He hints that it is connected with his idea of "the Jewish return, that the mess in society here was brought about by the prosaic nature of the miracle. You feel like a voyeur in Israel. I am astonished this whole subject has never been written about."



Lionel Davidson

Why are his hooks — which are translated into several languages — not translated into Hebrew? He answers that, although his hooks translate well into many languages (but are not done in German, on principle), the idioms seem to come out badly in Hebrew.

As to why he publishes in London and New York, and not in Israel, he says: "I don't honestly know why — I never found the real reason for anything here!"

Does he feel he belongs in Israeli society? "Writers as a breed are not fully paid up members of any society. They are oddballs, and I am a member of that oddball populus, not really 'at home' anywhere. 'Israeli' writers are different in that respect. They seem to treat their work as constant mission, or national service. I find a lot of them very insular, still writing the great 1920s novel set in Eastern Europe, totally unrepresentative of what is really happening here — the influx from Western countries, for example, or the problem of the yordim. Potentially, they are great writers, many of them. But they are just too totally engaged in the Israeli scene. When they write hooks set elsewhere, they tend to project a very peculiar view."

The current Jerusalem Book Fair is, he says, now considered number two in importance on the world scene. Perhaps the fact that so many publishers are Jews is a contributing factor, but he finds it highly encouraging that such a large number of top publishers, including his own in Britain, will be attending this year's Fair for the first time. News has got around. □

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl

Hanging gardens

half your container with good garden soil and insert the whole potato. Cover it with 5 cm. of light, sandy soil. If your soil is heavier, mix it with an equal amount of sand or vermiculite. Also, mix in a tablespoon of superphosphate or general fertilizer.

The plants must be watered regularly (2-3 times a week) but should not grow in soggy soil. Keep the sweet potato growing until the vines die back in late autumn or are nipped by frost. Carefully take the new tubers out and store in a dry, dark place for next spring. (The mother tuber is worthless for new propagation.)

For shady locations, plant spider plant (chlorophytum), columnea (aquilegium), violets, Impatiens ("husy Lizzie"), lobelia, hellia (bat-bat), ajuga, asparagus sprengeri (half-shade) begonia semperflorens and corn begonias, as well as gloxinia (a beautiful hulk flower for half shade, flowering in late summer).

There are few plants so well adapted to hanging pots, wall baskets and outdoor or indoor growing as fuchsia. The easiest way to obtain a striking effect is to plant two or three fuchsias together. They need light, but do not do well in full sunshine. Another idea for shade planting is wild strawberries. I have grown them for years in baskets or other containers, in half shade in the garden or indoors near a sunny window. I pick aromatic, tasty, red strawberries year-round! For indoor growing, you may add peperomia, coleus and the bromeliads family like guzmania, aechmea or hillbergia as well as ferns, African violets, hoyia (dot-sheva), etc.

SEVERAL DIFFERENT plants in

one container make a small hanging landscape. Hanging garden fever has brought a boom in all kinds of hanging hardware, baskets, plastic and glass bowls. But you do not have to buy expensive standard containers. Use your imagination to find a cheap substitute. Old cooking pots or objects from the flea market may yield items convertible to hanging "baskets." I have made containers from an old two-handle jug cradled in a rope sling, from an old teakettle, from an asbestos chimney-pipe head piece (turned upside down) and even from a hollowed out coconut.

In cold containers, holes must be drilled for good drainage. Since the weight of the basket increases as plants grow and become heavier with every watering, it is important to use a well-anchored hook, strong enough to support the weight on it, especially when the basket is hung outdoors and unprotected against strong winds. Plant hooks are standard hardware items. For hanging pots put directly on walls, there are commercially available brackets and chains. Instead of expensive swivels, S-shaped hooks of heavy wire may be used (see drawing).

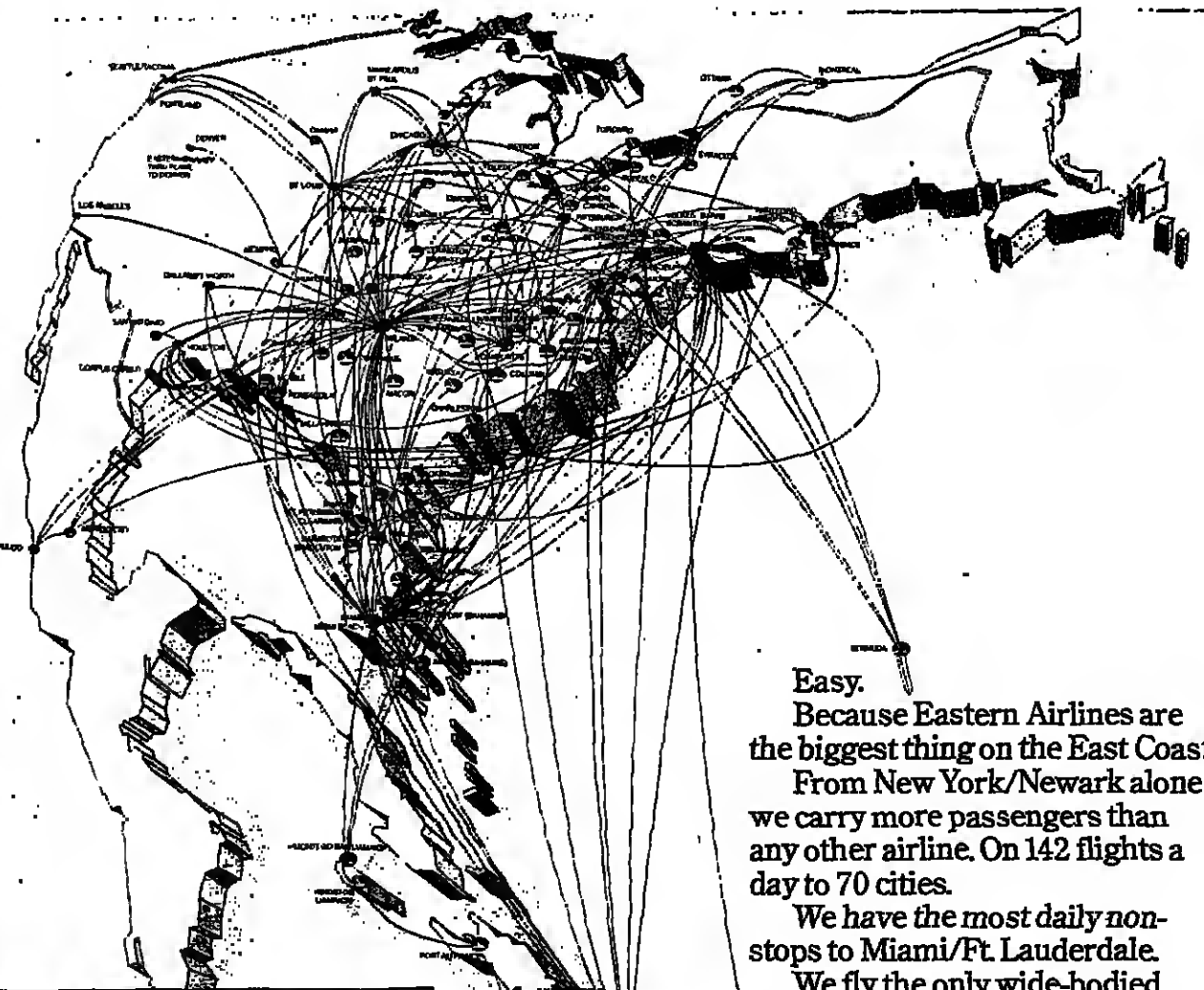
Faithful watering is important for hanging plants, as the exposed position (including the bottom of the container) and swinging action will dry them out faster than if they were in the ground or on a shelf.

The most effective way to water hanging baskets is to take the container down entirely and dunk for several minutes in a bucket of water. Tepid water is absorbed faster. Let the basket drip dry before rehanging.

When hanging plants grow too tall or become overcrowded, pinch and thin as for balcony containers. Don't be surprised to find aphids or other pests. Use spray and poison dust, as in your garden routine, but never use poisoned material in your rooms! Take the container out to the garden or elsewhere to treat it.

A more complicated idea is to plant in bottles, glass bowls or ceramic containers, because with these a complicated system of drainage is needed to avoid root rot. More about these systems next week.

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Iriyat Tel Aviv-Yafo

16th National Exhibition of Amateur Painters and Sculptors—1977

Under the kind patronage of Mrs. Ziva Lahat, wife of the Mayor of Tel Aviv-Yafo will be held at Z.O.A. House, May 15—29, 1977. Two entries can be submitted by each artist from April 10 till May 3, 5 to 8 p.m. at Z.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv. Registration fee: IL 75.— Further details: Tel. 259441. Prizes totalling IL 13,000.— will be awarded in accordance with the decision of the jury.

Wage scramble

THE DOCTORS' strike was easy enough to foresee. First the hospital doctors got, now the clinic doctors want. This is what happens when the Government has no policy — other than to yield after putting on a show of resistance. Yielding against pressure invites pressure. It is almost a law of nature.

The country has undergone in the last half-year the most damaging series of walkouts in its history; and we have probably not seen the last of them. All groups are trying to get their wad before the elections. Union members have convinced themselves that in the vacuum of authority created by the Treasury, it is a holy duty to grab, otherwise you are left behind.

The sad fact is that they seem to be right. Collective agreements, which have contractual force, are studiously ignored. The new arbitration tribunal, set up under the presidency of Judge Ben-Zion, stands unused, because the strikers are not interested — despite the fact that they are legally obliged to accept its verdict.

Force is everything. He who does not brandish the mailed fist does not get. Is this a viable wage system?

The distressing instability of labour relations in recent years has hindered the country's economic advance; but it should by now have given a clear idea of what is wrong, and how wage policy can be handled better.

There is reason to suspect, with present hindsight, that the tremendously simple two-year collective agreements concluded with the Histadrut in 1976 (a fixed percentage rise for the public service — all of it — and another fixed percentage for everybody else) was never expected to stand. Henceforth, the approach must be different. Wage policy has to be negotiated on the assumption that a labour contract is binding.

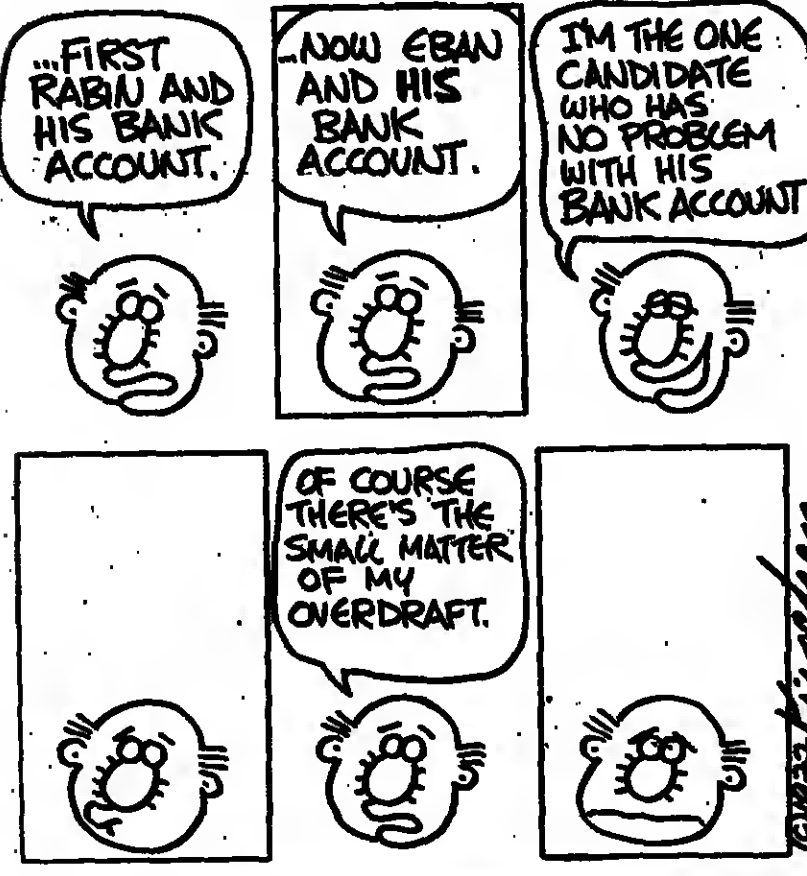
That means checking the situation of every employed group ahead of time, and making upward wage adjustments where necessary. It is absurd, for example, to expect high-salaried groups like the seamen and airmen to swallow the new tax reform — at a time when the cost-of-living allowance only applies to part of their earnings, and prices are rising at the rate of 35-40 per cent annually.

The employers and the Histadrut should work out these problems at their own initiative, instead of waiting for workers' committees to take matters into their own hands. It would be worthwhile — if it was known that the collective agreements signed at the end are final.

They can be final, if they are fair, and if the employers make it clear that there will be no budging from the pledged word, strike or no strike. That too is possible, as the ship owners have just shown in their successful conflict with the ships' officers.

Had that been realised beforehand — and had the ship owners also worked out beforehand a valid formula over the wretched dispute about differentials — the destructive shutdown of half of Israel's merchant marine might have been avoided.

Dry Bones



POSTSCRIPTS

WE ARE GLAD to know that Queen Elizabeth II has other things to worry about, apart from the mixed reception given to her in Australia.

Her crowned head is now uneasy at the thought that her first grandchild, due in November, may emerge into the world as a commoner since Princess Anne's husband, Captain Mark Phillips, is untitled.

The simple solution, AP reports, would be to give Captain Phillips an hereditary title to pass on to his offspring. But, according to Britain's "The Sun," the gallant captain is "not too keen on accepting a title just so that the baby can inherit it. The

sensible solution is for Princess Anne to be made an hereditary peeress."

If the horse-loving princess were to be made either a countess or a duchess, courtesy titles would go to her children. If she were made a countess, a male child would become a viscount; if a duchess, he would be an earl. In either case, a girl-child would be a Lady.

The editor of "Debut," the student book of the aristocracy, comments that "it would be unprecedented for the Queen to have a Mr. or a Miss as a grandchild."

He apparently doesn't even consider the possibility of a Ms.

Peres — Yadin — Allon want peace —

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THE RABIN AFFAIR has generated a spillover debate on the general merits of government regulations that are more often observed in the breach, or that are largely unenforceable.

Without going into the specific question of foreign currency regulations, it is undeniable that the multitude of government regulations, which seems to be an inherent feature of modern states, can "make offenders of us all" — as one election advert puts it. It is also undeniable that this country's "situation," and the state of the economy, must entail considerable state intervention and a certain amount of restrictive regulation. The question is, how much.

To decide this, we should first examine the country's bureaucratic machinery as it now exists. If there is one thing this machinery cannot be charged with, it is low output in promulgating regulations. But although it is sometimes alleged that government regulations are designed primarily to protect the broad public, this is by no means apparent. All that is obvious to the naked eye is that the bureaucratic mills keep churning out new regulations without respite.

Moreover, there is no monitoring of the overall cumulative result. Each new regulation might be admirable and necessary in its own right. But the sheer volume, taken together, can be counter-productive.

That there is no central overseer and regulator was confirmed by a visit to the Justice Ministry. The purpose was to learn the comparative increase in the volume of new regulations over the years. No collated statistics were available, the implication being that no-one knows — or actually needs to know.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS take effect upon being gazetted in the Reshumot. These books, such as the 1975-6 two-volume Reshumot stretching over some 2,500 pages, are a bodge-podge of administrative provisions, including income tax tables, Port procedures, road signs, and so on. (A Justice Ministry official commented: "It was a fruitful year.") Long-term research would be required to bring some order and light into this dark maze.

Also confirmed during the visit was the fact that it was "very rare"

For the record

The DMC and the status quo



Dr. Manfred Gerstenfeld, one of Prof. Yigael Yadin's early supporters, tells *The Post's* ARYEH RUBINSTEIN why he is dissatisfied with the party's religious platform.

MANY RELIGIOUS voters who have been considering voting for the Democratic Movement for Change may be put off by the recent decision of its national council to allow its individual Knesset members freedom to vote and to initiate private member's bills on religious issues.

Even if they agree in principle, they will naturally look at the candidates who will be exercising that freedom of conscience. And they will find that not one of the top candidates on the DMC list is known for having promoted religious interests, while some of them are regarded with suspicion in religious circles.

This problem is troubling Dr. Manfred Gerstenfeld, who was the only Orthodox member of the nine-man group that prepared the announcement of the founding of Yigael Yadin's Democratic Movement, issued last November. Gerstenfeld, who was chairman of the World Union of Jewish Students from 1963 to 1967, played a key role in formulating the "Principles for a Platform," signed by the 77 founding members of the Democratic Movement. He is an economic consultant by profession.

AT FIRST, Gerstenfeld acted as coordinator of the economic thinking team of the DM. But after the union with Shizul, Yadin persuaded him to assume the task of answering the questions of religious voters who showed an interest in joining the Democratic Movement for Change. Even before the original DM went public, he suggested that the founders should include at least one outstanding Orthodox personality. That this was not done he regards as a major mistake.

"Yadin's main goal," he says, "was to tackle the country's social and economic problems systematically. We felt that the situation was critical and that all other issues had to wait. Thus, persons with highly divergent views on foreign policy joined forces on a common social and economic platform."

"We regarded the question of relations between state and religion as an explosive issue but not a burning one. That is why we did not mention it at all in the 'Principles.' This was not a matter to be tackled at an early stage. But the plank adopted on religion changes things considerably."

"The national council, the DMC's supreme body, will exert no influence in this area. And our 43-word religious platform may create difficulties for the DMC after the elections."

"For the only viable coalition may well be one consisting of one of the two major blocs, together with the DMC and the National Religious Party. But will the NRP agree to join forces with a party that will not impose discipline on its Knesset members on matters that are of crucial importance to it? Or will we refuse to join a coalition with the NRP, thereby exposing ourselves to the charge that we have not set our priorities wisely?"

"THE DEBATE on state and religion," adds Gerstenfeld, "was expected to be one of the most dramatic discussions at the two-day meeting of the national council on April 11-12. But the agenda was far too crammed, and it was

decided to dispense with the scheduled presentation of the issues by Eli Eyal, as well as speeches by members who had submitted amendments. Instead, we proceeded straight to the voting. And the whole business was over in five minutes."

"My amendment stated that while the DMC advocates freedom for its Knesset members on religious questions, in the Ninth Knesset they should not support a change in the religious status quo. It was supported mainly by the Odde and development towns representatives, but also by Dr. Israel Katz, Shmuel Toledano, and Shlomo Eliahu. But it was defeated by a two-to-one majority."

"In talks with Yadin last August, I myself proposed that party discipline should not be imposed where religious matters were concerned. I stand by that principle. But we cannot ignore the consequences that may be expected if that rule is applied immediately in a party that is only a few months old, and that has not yet had a thorough discussion of this thorny issue."

"We should strive to depoliticize religious questions. But this also means that the Orthodox should be able to find their place in all the mainstream parties. In a system of constituency elections, each DMC candidate will have to face the party members in his constituency before winning the nomination. The candidate will have to make clear where he stands on religious issues, among others, both at that stage and in the context with the candidates of other parties. Nobody will have to vote for a cat in the bag."

BUT IN THE DMC's internal, constituency elections last month none of this exposure took place, says Gerstenfeld. In the brochure that was sent to all party members, in which the 151 candidates for the DMC Knesset list were allotted 110 words in which to describe themselves and what they stood for, few of them said anything on religious issues.

"In most DMC branches only a minority of the candidates put in an appearance. And those who did were generally given two minutes in which to discuss all issues and with no time for questions. In the plebiscite sessions of the national council there was no debate at all on state and religion. Under these circumstances, what sense does it make to give DMC members freedom to vote and initiate legislation on religious issues?"

"Talks with many members of the national council in the last few weeks have convinced me that most of them are concerned about their own ignorance of Judaism or about the absence of Jewishness in the education their children are getting. They are confused and inarticulate, but not indifferent to the problem. Their ideas are embryonic and amorphous, not unlike the political ideas of the protest movements after the Yom Kippur War."

"The DMC could make a significant contribution to better mutual understanding between members with varying views on religion, provided we can talk, study, and consult experts in quiet. This, in my opinion, calls for the retention of the present system, with which none of us is happy, for a limited period."

A Call from the Yeruham Group (Garin)

A group of religious new immigrants from Western countries is preparing to set up a special education project in Yeruham, the Negev.

People in education, psychologists and social workers interested in joining the group, are invited to a study day on the project, which will take place on Wednesday, April 27, starting at 9.30 a.m. at the Yeruham Local Council offices.

Details and registration: contact, David Ben Na'eh, "Hanuh-rachi" Young Guard, P.O.B. 588, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-35282; Aharon Zar, Secretary of Yeruham Local Council, Tel. 057-80246; or Dany Malka, the Centre for Direction to Development Towns, 6 Rehov Esther Hamalka, Tel Aviv, Mondays, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Red tape and the public good

Each and every government department keeps churning out regulations which control our daily lives, but, argues

The Jerusalem Post's SHALOM COHEN, there is no-one to control the resulting bureaucratic maze.

That there is no central overseer and regulator was confirmed by a visit to the Justice Ministry. The purpose was to learn the comparative increase in the volume of new regulations over the years. No collated statistics were available, the implication being that no-one knows — or actually needs to know.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS take effect upon being gazetted in the Reshumot. These books, such as the 1975-6 two-volume Reshumot stretching over some 2,500 pages, are a bodge-podge of administrative provisions, including income tax tables, Port procedures, road signs, and so on. (A Justice Ministry official commented: "It was a fruitful year.") Long-term research would be required to bring some order and light into this dark maze.

Also confirmed during the visit was the fact that it was "very rare"

for an existing regulation to be repealed.

The Justice Ministry's role here is largely one of checking the legalities of regulations before they are gazetted, and trying to make sure that they do not violate elementary justice. The ministry also acts as coordinator between government departments, where a regulation affects more than one department. Where the Justice Ministry and the ministry issuing a regulation differ, the matter is referred to the Attorney-General. Neither the Justice Ministry nor the Attorney-General have any say as regards the policy aims of regulations, this being the exclusive prerogative of the ministry concerned.

Former Attorney-General (now Supreme Court Justice) Meir Shamgar is reported to have given close attention to the need for

guidance to government departments in this area, "delegated legislation." He would ask departments to review "dead wood" regulations still on the books, and to check the continued necessity for existing "enabling laws" under which ministers may promulgate regulations.

His successor, Aharon Barak, is said to be carrying on the good work. But with what practical results? When asked about regulations which though completely unenforced are still on the books, like the Kanowitz anti-pollution and noise regulations, a Justice Ministry official argued that the fact that the Kanowitz example was so well-known proved it was an exception. Would that it were so.

IRONICALLY, the system of government intervention in the lives

of citizens by means of regulation was supposedly aimed to protect the public against the excesses of laissez-faire economics. Yet the bureaucratic machine itself functions in a laissez-faire manner — even with the good will on the part of its operators.

Though the dilemma is common to contemporary societies in general, it is compounded in a country with a population of 3.5m., since it would require a sizable chunk of the national budget to really enforce all the regulations on the books.

The bureaucratic situation is widely deplored by political leaders of stripes. But no action has been taken to cure it, nor is any action being promised — except in vague election platforms.

Here, then, for the politicians' consideration is a suggested programme of action:

The next Government will appoint a high-powered commission of experts to look into the working of the entire bureaucratic machinery, to recommend the streamlining of procedures, the elimination of duplication, and the repeal of essential regulations and resolutions. The commission will examine every government department against the background of the country's overall needs, and it will make findings and proposals direct to the next Prime Minister.

Any takers?

READERS' LETTERS

SEAMEN'S DEMANDS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — As a seaman of 27 years' standing, having served as fireman, oiler, donkeyman and fitter before becoming an officer, I consider myself qualified to correct some of the misconceptions apparent in your article concerning working conditions on board our ships today — at least as far as the engine department is concerned.

Whereas 20 years ago, a fireman or oiler was a professional doing a skilled job, leaving the watch-keeping officer in a purely supervisory position, a rating today is usually an unskilled labourer of the lowest order, imbued with the conviction that, if he does anything at all during his normal eight hours, he has already done too much and comming to life only when overtime or special pay are involved.

When doing a piston job, a bottom end, or a crosshead, it is the lower-echelon officer who does the hardest manual work. It is this officer who will work for 24, 36 or sometimes more hours, without rest or special pay when emergency repairs have to be performed at sea. It will not be that well-nourished fellow whom I've seen screaming his head off on TV who works while I sleep, but the other way around — as well he knows.

TIME FOR AN AMNESTY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — It has become unbearable for the Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora to live in shame at the constant disclosures of criminal offences in high places since the Yom Kippur War. We have all had enough of it. This time has come for our Government to create conditions for a new national life.

A first step in this direction would be for the Government to declare an amnesty for economic, foreign currency, income tax evasion and other similar offences. Other countries have offered such amnesties. For instance, Switzerland offered its citizens an amnesty for tax offences so that they could make amends and no longer live in fear.

An amnesty in our country would enable certain offenders to make amends for irregularities by administrative measures. Of course, this amnesty should be governed by certain conditions. For instance, offenders would have to pay 50 per

cent tax on their black money to income tax authorities. They would have to pay a fine for their foreign currency holdings, whether in bank or at home. Other serious offences should be dealt with in a similar manner. A public commission composed of Treasury officials, representatives of various professions should lay down guiding rules for the amnesty, which should be generous and encouraging.

Such an amnesty would clear the air and enable many citizens, who often erred only out of stupidity, again become self-respecting, productive members of society.

Y.X. FIDELMAN
Tel Aviv.

Separate editions in English and French

APPEAL TO THIEVES

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — In four days in mid-April, thieves in Caesarea have broken into at least three rented cars and stolen everything belonging to three different tourists. At least one set of tourists is a Protestant minister and his friend from New Hampshire, who have had to return to the U.S. without anything at all to show for their 13 days in Israel.

They are especially appealing to the thieves to return the irreplaceable items: a Bible, a journal, books and the undeveloped film. They ask that the passports and money be kept, if those are the things the thieves want. But if they will contact the American Embassy in Tel Aviv to let them know where the other things can be found, the tourists will be eternally grateful.

THE REV. EMIL FRESTON
DAVID SAWYER
Tel Aviv.

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The French Embassy in Israel together with "The Public Committee for Youth Exchanges" and the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture is organizing a competition to choose outstanding students of French in the "Yad-Alef" Grade of Israeli High Schools.

17 of the most outstanding competitors will be awarded a prize of a 2 week trip to France, (to Paris and to Youth Centre in one of the provincial cities). The students will be accompanied by 2 Israeli supervisors.

The costs of the ticket Tel Aviv-Paris-Tel Aviv and the stay in France will be paid by the French Government.

This competition is open to the following candidates:

- Whoever was born in Israel or immigrated to Israel before entering junior school and who has completed all his studies successfully and without interruption in Israel.
- New immigrants who commenced their French studies in Israel only and who have been studying at an Israeli High School continuously and successfully from grade 'Zagim' up to 'Tel'.

Whoever is chosen as a competitor will be required to complete an entrance form in 2 copies, one in French and one in Hebrew. These forms should be signed by the school principal and should be forwarded them to the National Supervisor for French Studies by 22 April, 1977.

A written examination will be held on 10 May, 1977 at the Tel Aviv Youth Centre. Candidates who are successful in the written examination will have an oral examination at the French Embassy in Tel Aviv on Tuesday, 6 June, 1977.

For further details school principals should approach the supervisors for French studies at their schools.

FRENCH EMBASSY
Second Competition of Students of French at Israeli High Schools

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